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pointed remarks. He was in favor of appointing a committee to report to the Convention on the subject of the citizens of Goldsboro, to be invited to attend.

Moved, by C. H. Wiley, seconded by Mr. Graves, that a committee of six be appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention. Under this motion, the President appointed Messrs. C. H. Wiley, Z. Graves, W. C. Lane, J. G. Elliott, D. Campbell, and N. B. Cobb.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

**AFTER NOON SESSION.**

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment—the President, W. K. Lane, Esq., in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention, made the following report:

- Resolved, That it is of great importance to the cause of general education in North Carolina, that there be a union of effort on the part of teachers in Classical and Common Schools and of the friends of the cause generally.
- Resolved, That as a means of promoting and securing such union of effort and of diffusing correct information of their chief interest among all classes, it is of the first importance that a Convention of the friends of the cause from all parts of the State be held at as early a day as practicable.
- Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to make arrangements for holding a general Convention at such time and place as that Committee may designate.
- Resolved, That said committee be instructed to determine on the time and place at as early a day as practicable and to give notice of that determination in the Goldsboro Tribune, with a request that all the papers in the State, friendly to the cause do copy the same.
- Resolved, That said Committee be instructed and empowered to select five persons with alternates to read aloud Convention papers on the following subjects—first: the best method of uniting the teachers of Classical and Common Schools and the friends of education in systematic efforts to promote the cause of general intelligence throughout the State. Secondly: The best method of increasing the number and efficiency of Common School teachers. Thirdly: on School Architecture. Fourthly: on School discipline. Fifthly: on the best method of imparting instruction in Schools.
- Resolved, That as soon as the Committee of arrangements shall have procured the consent of persons to read the above essays, they shall give notice of the same in the newspapers of the State.
- Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to prepare and have printed and distributed a circular urging the importance of said Convention, and containing the names of the persons—principals and alternates—selected to read the papers mentioned in the 5th Resolution.
- Resolved, That Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, be appointed to prepare for said Convention an accurate statement of the number and location of the Colleges, Male and Female, Academies and Select Schools in the State.
- Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a Committee to invite and urge the attendance of teachers and friends of education at said Convention, viz:

C. H. Wiley, Sup. Com. Schools for N. C.; S. G. H. Mount, of Cherokee Co.; Jos. Cathey, of Haywood Co.; Andrew McMillan, of Ashe; John S. Erwin, of McDowell; Walter A. Lenoir, of Caldwell; J. R. Logan, of Cleveland; M. W. Cuthbertson, of Union; J. R. Siler, of Macon; S. S. Sawyer, T. W. Atkin, of Buncombe; James Avery, of Burke; Milton Campbell, of Iredell; Thos. E. Davis, of Lincoln; Samuel Bingham, of Davie; Graves, of Surry; W. A. Joyce, of Yadkin; Dolphin A. Davis, Jno. W. Ellis, of Rowan; Drury Lacy, Pres. Davidson College; William A. Mitchell, of Stokes; B. Craven, Pres. Normal College; Alfred Hargrave, of Davidson; E. W. Ogburn, of Guilford; Jonathan Worth, of Randolph; C. W. Wooley, of Montgomery; John F. Stowe, of Stanley; Silas C. Lindsey, of Anson; John Moore, of Robeson; Edw. L. Winslow, of Cumberland; S. D. Wallace, of New Hanover; John Brown, Brunswick; R. W. Millard, of Sampson; Wm. K. Lane, W. Robinson, John G. Elliott, of Wayne; Dr. M. Closs, Pres. Goldsboro College; N. B. Cobb, Pres. Wayne Institute and Normal College; W. H. Cunningham, Jr., of W. King, of Lenoir; John T. Lane, of Craven; Joseph Potts, S. H. Wiley, of Beaufort; John A. Taylor, Joseph B. Cherry, of Bertie; J. D. Wynne, of Chowan; Geo. D. Pool, of Pasquotank; B. F. Simmons, of Currituck; W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford; H. Faison, of Northampton; Jno. Norfleet, of Edgecombe; Geo. Howard, of Wilson; Andrew Conigland, of Halifax; S. H. Ritch, of Hyde; Alfred Moye, of Pitt; Z. Graves, of Warren; William H. Owen, Prof. Wake Forest College; Sanford A. Paschall and Samuel Venable, of Granville; Wood S. Johnson, of Franklin; Stephen Stephenson, W. W. Holden, W. C. Dumb, of Wake; A. C. Lindsey, John A. Graves, of Caswell; Wm. H. Brown, of Orange; John Trolinger, of Alamance.

Resolved, That each member of the above Committee of invitation be furnished with a copy of printed tickets to be used in the invitation of persons whom he may deem friendly to the cause, and that each person invited and all persons attending shall be considered as delegates.

The foregoing resolutions were read separately and passed unanimously.

Under the third resolution of the President appointed, Rev. C. H. Wiley, of the same, and Mr. E. W. Ogburn, of Edgecombe, Mr. D. Campbell, of Goldsboro, and Mr. D. Campbell, of Goldsboro, to be the agents for the use of the State.

Rev. Z. Graves of Warrenton and William Robinson of Goldsboro, as the Committee of Arrangements.

Moved, by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that a Committee of three be appointed to request the Rev. W. Closs and Dr. C. F. Deans to address the Convention this evening—Messrs. Campbell, Elliott and Nelson were appointed said Committee.

Moved, by Mr. Wiley, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Convention now adjourn to meet at the Methodist Church at 7 o'clock.

**NIGHT SESSION 7 O'CLOCK.**

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Wm. K. Lane, Esq., President in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to invite the Rev. W. Closs and Dr. C. F. Deans to address the Convention, reported verbally as follows:—They had seen Dr. Deans and it was rendered impossible, by circumstances beyond his control, that he could attend.—Mr. Closs had consented to address the Convention.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Graves, the Secretary was requested to read the proceedings of the Convention at their former sessions.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, in response to a general and enthusiastic call, addressed the Convention in an appropriate and instructive speech of nearly an hour. He was listened to throughout with marked attention mingled with wonder, at the facts disclosed.—Every citizen of the Old North State present felt his blood coursing more rapidly and his heart beating quicker as the speaker detailed the mental progress of his sons. The dark cloud of ignorance that once lowered over us, the speaker said, had been almost dispelled, and the sun of universal education had begun to dawn upon us. But we may not presume to give even an outline of Mr. Wiley's speech—it was such a one as evinced a thorough and accurate knowledge of the subject which he handled.

Rev. W. Closs next addressed the Convention. His speech was intended to point out the defects in the Common School system, and the manner in which those defects are to be remedied. Mr. C. spoke in his usual energetic and authoritative manner, as one knowing what to say and how to say it.—His speech was forcible and had the merit of much originality which received, as it merited, the profound attention of his audience.

Rev. Mr. Graves, of Warrenton, was called out by the audience, but, owing to the lateness of the hour he declined to make a speech. He contented himself with a few very brief but pointed remarks, by way of application, which were well received, as was every thing that fell from Mr. G.'s lips during the day.

Moved by C. H. Wiley, seconded by Wm. Robinson, that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the officers of the N. C. Rail-road, of the W. & W. Rail-road and of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail-road for their kind liberality in granting return tickets to the delegates.

Moved by C. H. Wiley, seconded by the Rev. Z. Graves, that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and Secretary for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Moved, that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Goldsboro Tribune and that all the papers in the State, friendly to the cause, be requested to copy or notice as extensively as they can.

The Convention then adjourned.

WM. K. LANE, President.  
WM. ROBINSON, Secretary.

**THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.**—We have advices from all parts of the Western States, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, from which we learn that, with the exception of Tennessee, where it has been frozen out, the growing wheat looks exceedingly promising and healthy. The breadth of land sown with wheat last fall was greatly increased over former years; and the indications now are that should the present month prove favorable the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largest by 25 per cent ever gathered in the Union. The fate of the wheat crop cannot be decided upon with any certainty until after the middle of June.—*Cincinnati Prices Current*

**WESTERN GIANTS IN THEIR SLUMBER.**—The Burlington (Iowa) State Gazette says that while some workmen were engaged in excavating for the cellar of Gov. Grimes' new building, on the corner of Main and Valley streets, they came upon an arched vault some ten feet square, which, on being opened, was found to contain eight human skeletons of gigantic proportions. The walls of the vault were about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement or indestructible mortar. The vault is about six feet deep from the base to the arch. These skeletons are in a good state of preservation, and the venture to say are the largest human remains ever found, being a little over eight feet long.

**PATENT INVENTED CHAIR.**—We were shown on Thursday, says the Raleigh *Register*, a chair made by James Abston, of this city, for the use of invalids. It is

a very ingenious affair, and several of our medical practitioners, who have seen it, say that it is one of the most complete they ever saw, and is well adapted for the sick room.

## Political.

From the Union, 16th inst.

### Our relations with Nicaragua.

In answer to resolutions passed in both houses of Congress, the President sent to Congress, yesterday, a special message, accompanied by the correspondence in regard to our present relations with Nicaragua. The message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, in reply to resolutions of the Senate of the 24th of March last, and also to a resolution of the House of Representatives on the 8th of May inst., both having reference to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the republics of New Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of affairs in Central America.

These documents relate to questions of the highest importance and interest to the people of the United States.

The narrow isthmus which connects the two continents of North and South America, has, by the facilities it affords for easy transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, rendered the countries of Central America an object of special consideration to all maritime nations, which has been greatly augmented in modern times by the operation of changes in commercial relations, especially those produced by the general use of steam as a motive power by land and sea. To us, on account of its geographical position and of our political interest as an American State of primary magnitude, that isthmus is of peculiar importance, just as the isthmus of Suez is, for corresponding reasons, to the maritime powers of Europe.—But above all, the importance to the United States of securing free transit across the American isthmus has rendered it of paramount interest to us since the settlement of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and the accession of California to the Union.

Impelled by these considerations, the United States took steps at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit, by canal, railway, or otherwise, across this isthmus.

We concluded, in the first place, a treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce with the republic of New Granada, among the conditions of which was a stipulation on the part of New Granada, guaranteeing to the United States the right of way or transit across that part of isthmus which lies in the territory of New Granada, in consideration of which the United States guaranteed in respect of the same territory the right of sovereignty and property of New Granada.

The effects of this treaty was to afford to the people of the United States facilities for at once opening a common road from Chagres to Panama, and for at length constructing a railway in the same direction, to connect regularly with steamships, for the transportation of mails, specie, and passengers, to and from the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the United States.

The United States also endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to obtain from the Mexican republic the cession of the right of way at the northern extremity of the isthmus by Tehuantepec, and this line of communication continues to be an object of solicitude to the people of this republic.

In the mean time, intervening between the republic of New Granada and the Mexican republic, lie the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the several members of the former republic of Central America. Here, in the territory of the Central American States, is the narrowest part of the isthmus, and hither, of course, public attention has been directed as the most inviting field for enterprises of inter-oceanic communication between the opposit shores of America, and more especially to the territory of the States of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Paramount to that of any European State as was the interest of the United States in the security and freedom of projected lines of travel across the isthmus by the way of Nicaragua and Honduras, still we did not yield in this respect to any suggestions of territorial aggrandizement, or even of exclusive advantage, either of communication or commerce. Opportunities had not been wanting to the United States to procure such advantages by peaceful means, and with full and free assent of those who alone had any legitimate authority in the matter. We disregarded those opportunities, from considerations alike of domestic and foreign policy; just as even to the present day, we have persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of others as well as our own, in regard to each and all of the States of Central America.

It was with surprise and regret, therefore, that the United States learned, a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which the United States became, with the consent of the Mexican republic, the rightful owners of California, and thus invested with augmented special interest in the political condition of Central America, that a military expedition under the authority of the British government had landed at San Juan del Norte, in the State of Nicaragua, and taken forcible possession of that port, the necessary terminus of any canal or railway across the isthmus within the territories of Nicaragua.

It did not diminish the unwelcome nature of this act on the part of Great Britain to find that she assumed to justify it on the ground of an alleged protectorship of a small and obscure band of uncivilized Indians, whose proper name even had become lost to history, who did not constitute a State capable of territorial sovereignty, either in fact or of right, and all political interest in whom, and in the territory they occupied, Great Britain had previously renounced by successive treaties with Spain when Spain was sovereign of the country, and subsequently with independent Spanish America.

Nevertheless, and injuriously affected as the United States conceived themselves, to have been by this act of the British government, and by its occupation about the same time of insular and of continental portions of the territory of the State of Honduras, we remembered the many and powerful ties and mutual interests by which Great Britain and the United States are associated, and we proceeded in earnest good faith, and with a sincere desire to do whatever might strengthen the bonds of peace between us, to negotiate with Great Britain a convention to assure the perfect neutrality of all inter-oceanic communications across the isthmus, and, as the indispensable condition of such neutrality, the absolute independence of the States of C. A., and their complete sovereignty within the limits of their own territory, as well against Great Britain as against the United States. We supposed we had accomplished that object by the convention of April 19, 1850, which would never have been signed nor ratified on the part of the United States but for the conviction that, in virtue of its provisions, neither Great Britain nor the United States was thereafter to exercise any territorial sovereignty, in fact or in name, in any part of Central America, however or whenever acquired, either before or afterwards. The essential object of the convention—the neutralization of the isthmus—would, of course, become a nullity, if either Great Britain or the United States were to continue to hold exclusively islands or mainland of the isthmus, and more especially if, under any claim of protectorship of Indians, either government were to remain forever sovereign in fact of the Atlantic shores of the three States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

Have already communicated to the two houses of Congress full information of the protracted, and hitherto fruitless efforts, which the United States have made to arrange this international question with Great Britain. It is referred to on the present occasion only because of its intimate connection with the special object now to be brought to the attention of Congress.

The unsettled political condition of some of the Spanish-American republics has never ceased to be regarded by this government with solicitude and regret on their own account, while it has been the source of continual embarrassment in our public and private relations with them. In the midst of the violent revolutions and the wars by which they are continually agitated, their public authorities are unable to afford due protection to foreigners and to foreign interests within their territory, or even to defend their own soil against individual aggressors foreign or domestic, the burden of the inconveniences and losses of which, therefore, devolves, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the foreign States associated with them in close relations of geographical vicinity or of commercial intercourse.

Such is, more emphatically, the situation of the United States with respect to the republics of Mexico and of Central America. Notwithstanding, however, the relative remoteness of European States from America, facts of the same order have not failed to appear conspicuously in their intercourse with Spanish-American republics. Great Britain has repeatedly been constrained to recur to measures of force for the protection of British interests in those countries. France found it necessary to attack the castle of San Juan de Ulua, and even to embark troops at Vera Cruz, in order to obtain redress of wrongs done to Frenchmen in Mexico.

What is memorable in this respect in the conduct and policy of the United States is, that while it would be as easy for us to annex and absorb new territories in America as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa, and while, if done by us, it might be justified as well, on the alleged ground of the advantage which would accrue therefrom to the territories annexed and absorbed, yet we have abstained from doing it, in obedience to considerations of right not less than of policy; and that, while the courageous and self-reliant spirit of our people prompts them to hardy enterprises, and they occasionally yield to the temptation of taking part in the troubles

of countries near at hand where they know how potential their influence, moral and material, must be, the American government has uniformly and steadily resisted all attempts of individuals in the United States to undertake armed aggressions against friendly Spanish-American republics.

While the present incumbent of the executive office has been in discharge of its duties, he has never failed to exert all the authority in him vested to repress such enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land, which the constitution requires him to execute faithfully; because they are contrary to the policy of the government; and because to permit them would be a departure from good faith towards these American republics in amity with us, which are entitled to, and will never cease to enjoy, in their calamities, the cordial sympathy, and in their prosperity, the efficient good will of the government and of the people of the U. States.

To say that our laws in this respect are sometimes violated, or successfully evaded, is only to say what is true of all laws in all countries, but not more so in the United States than in any other whatever of the countries of Europe. Suffice it to repeat that the laws of the United States, prohibiting all foreign military enlistments or expeditions within our territory, have been executed with impartial good faith, and so far as the nature of things permits, as well in repression of private persons as of the official agents of other governments, both of Europe and America.

Among the Central American republics, to which modern events have imparted most prominence, is that of Nicaragua, by reason of its particular position on the isthmus. Citizens of the United States have established in its territory a regular inter-oceanic transit route, second only in utility and value to the one previously established in the territory of New Granada. The condition of Nicaragua would, it is believed, have been much more prosperous than it has been, but for the occupation of its only Atlantic port by a foreign power, and of the disturbing authority set up and sustained by the same power in a portion of its territory, by means of which its domestic sovereignty was impaired, its public lands were withheld from settlement, and it was deprived of all the maritime revenue which it would otherwise collect on imported merchandise at San Juan del Norte.

In these circumstances of the political debility of the republic of Nicaragua, and when its inhabitants were exhausted by long-continued civil war between parties, neither of them strong enough to overcome the other, or permanently maintain internal tranquility, one of the contending factions of the republic invited the assistance and co-operation of a small body of citizens of the United States from the State of California, whose presence as it appears, put an end at once to civil war, and restored apparent order throughout the territory of Nicaragua, with a new administration, having at its head a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the republic, D. Pacifico Rivas, as its Provisional President.

It is the established policy of the United States to recognize all governments without question of their source, or their organization, or of the name by which the governing persons attain their power, provided there be a government de facto accepted by the people of the country, and with reserve only of time as to the recognition of revolutionary governments arising out of the subdivision of parent States with which we are in relations of amity. We do not go behind the fact of a foreign government exercising actual power to investigate question of legitimacy; we do not inquire into the cause which have led to a change of government. To us it is indifferent whether a successful revolution has been aided by foreign intervention or not; whether insurrection has overthrown existing government, and another has been established in its place according to pre-existing forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power. All these matters we leave to the people and public authorities of the particular country to determine; and their determination, whether it be by positive action or by acquiescence, is to us a sufficient warranty of the legitimacy of the new government.

During the sixty-seven years which have elapsed since the establishment of the existing government of the United States, in all which time this Union has maintained undisturbed domestic tranquility, we have had occasion to recognize governments de facto, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the governments of Europe.

It is the more imperatively necessary to apply this rule to the Spanish-American republics, in consideration of the frequent and not seldom anomalous changes of organization or administration which they undergo, and the revolutionary nature of most of these changes, of which the recent series of revolutions in the Mexican republic is an example, where five successive revolutionary governments have made their appearance in the course of a few months, and been recognized successively each, as the political power of that country, by the United States.

When, therefore, some time since, a new

minister from the republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found on inquiry subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President Rivas was in fact the head of an established government of the republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose not only from the circumstances of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but that the proposed minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua.

Another minister from the republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself, and has been received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the government de facto, and, so far as such exists, the government de jure, of that republic.

That action, while in accordance with the established policy of the United States, was likewise called for by the most imperative special exigencies, which require that this government shall enter at once into diplomatic relations with that of Nicaragua. In the first place, a difference has occurred between the government of President Rivas and the Nicaragua Transit Company, which involves the necessity of inquiry into rights of citizens of the United States, who allege that they have been aggrieved by the acts of the former, and claim protection and redress at the hands of their government. In the second place, the inter-oceanic communication by the way of Nicaragua is effectually interrupted, and the persons and property of unoffending private citizens of the United States in that country require the attention of their government. Neither of these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the government of Nicaragua.

Further than this, the documents communicated shows that, while the inter-oceanic transit by the way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New Granada, involving the sacrifice of the lives and property of citizens of the United States. A special commissioner has been despatched to Panama to investigate the facts of this occurrence, with a view particularly to the redress of parties aggrieved. But measures of another class will be demanded for the future security of inter-oceanic communication by land and sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity and sovereignty.

I have adopted some precautionary measures, and have taken such action, for the purpose of affording security to the several transit routes of Central America, and to the person and property of citizens of the United States connected with or using the same, as are within my constitutional power and as existing circumstances have seemed to demand. Should these measures prove inadequate to the object, the fact will be communicated to Congress, with such recommendations as the exigency of the case may indicate.

**FRANKLIN PIERCE.**  
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856.

**THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.**—Mr. Secretary Mayre and the President have officially recognized the new Minister, Padre Vilij, sent out from Nicaragua, under Walker's Government. We are told that the event has created quite a sensation at Washington, Mr. Mayre having previously refused to recognize a Minister, Parker H. French, sent out under the same authority. Of Padre Vilij, the new Minister sent by Gen. Walker to Washington, the N. O. Delta thus speaks:—

The Padre was at one time a lawyer practicing in Granada, we believe, and enjoyed very great prestige as an accomplished jurist and a skillful speaker, being almost as effective in court as in chambers, in pleading as in advice. He became connected with some of the political movements which agitated Central America periodically, and had to choose between exile and death as the penalty of his patriotism, or his rashness, or his ambition, or whatever it may be called. Accordingly, he had to leave Central America, and was refused the privilege of returning in the character of a lawyer, or a soldier, or a politician. Only one role remained which he could play with any adequate chance of success, and in due time he resolved to perform it, and reappear in his native country under the protection of the Church and in the surplice and stole of a Priest. A priest might act as a lawyer when occasion required, but it is somewhat novel to find a lawyer with sufficient hardihood to become a priest. There is very little affinity between briefs and bibles, between psalms and forensic harangues, between the service of an ordinary client; but Padre Vilij was able to reconcile both, and exhibited an equal amount of Christ and the service of ability for fees and fervor, for briefs and beads, for the court and the confessional, for cross-examination and the cross.

**AVOID THEM.**—Southern men should not patronize the Astor House, New York.—Why? Because the proprietor, Mr. Stetson, was one of the Vice Presidents of a Black Republican Mass Meeting lately.—Southern families should not send their daughters to Miss Dutton's Female Academy, in Hartford, Conn. Why? Because she has given twenty-five dollars to buy a Sharpe's rifle, to shoot Southern men with.

**THE RIVAL AT COVINGTON.**  
The Cincinnati Gazette furnishes the following particulars of the disturbance that occurred at Covington, (Ky.) on Monday last:—

Yesterday being the Monday in Whitsunday week, was observed by the Germans of this city as a holiday. Among other Societies who paraded, were the Turners, who marched to Covington, and were received upon the river bank by their brethren of Covington and Newport.

During the parade of the Turners in Covington, they were attacked by some boys, who maliciously assaulted them with stones, &c. As the boys would not stop, the Turners gave them a severe chastisement. The boys went away and soon returned with other friends, who renewed the assault. A general melee ensued in which several shots were interchanged, but no one injured.

After some time, the Marshal of the city, Mr. Butts, and his posse, came to arrest the Germans. This attempt was resisted, and in the struggle the Marshal was shot through the shoulder, while one of his deputies, Mr. Harvey, received a blow upon the head from one of the "horus" which the Turners carry.

This blow was very severe, and will probably if, indeed, it has not already resulted in his death.

Some three or four of the Germans were arrested, and the rest marched over the suspension bridge to Newport, where they entered the Turners' Hall. The Sheriff then blockaded the house, and a crowd of two or three hundred gathered in front of it. Much earnest talking and gesticulating was used, but no violence was attempted by either party. The Sheriff refused to allow any to enter the Hall or to leave it, although some managed to come out from it, and crossed upon the ferry boats.

At 10 P. M., the Turners were still in the Hall, determined not to leave it, and prepared if necessary to defend themselves. The crowd outside was dwindling away, and it was not at all improbable that by 3 or 4 o'clock this morning, the Turners might find the coast clear and venture out. Marshal Butts, who was shot, is well known in this city from his unfortunate connection with the Fugitive Slave Case. His wound is dangerous although his Surgeon thinks he can save his arm and his life.

**THE MERCHANTS OF CHAPEL HILL** held a meeting on the 17th ult., and passed resolutions and signed a bond of agreement, that they would sell no goods to minor students of the University, on a credit, unless said minor can produce a written permit from his parent or guardian.—*Concord Gazette.*

Faber's lead mines in Albemarle county, Va., were sold last year for \$25,000. The purchasers have just disposed of them to a company of miners, for \$50,000; just double the original cost.

Common schools are rapidly increasing in North Carolina, and were attended last year by 120,000 scholars, against 12,000 in 1849.

in Kansas. We must love our enemies, and do them good; but about the only way to win an abolitionist from his ways, is to cut loose the bonds of pecuniary interest, and leave him to reflect in monastic isolation. If this fails to bring him to his senses—still let him alone.—*N. C. Advocate.*

**News of the Day.**  
**Later From California.**  
IMMENSE AMOUNT OF GOLD EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK!!  
*Great Slaughter of Whites by the Indians!!!*

New Orleans, May 14.—The steamship Empire City, has arrived from New York, via Havana, with dates from the latter city to the 11th instant. The Empire City connected at Havana with the steamship Philadelphia, from Aspinwall. She brings California dates to 21st.

**GOLD DUST.**  
The George Law destined for New York, had sailed with nearly two millions dollars in gold.—The advices from California are unanimous.

**MARKETS.**  
The San Francisco Markets are quiet. Flour was recovering gradually from the depression under which it labored at previous advices.

**WARS WITH THE INDIANS.**  
In Oregon, the war with the Indians continues. A body of Regulars had been defeated by the Indians near Rogue River, and suffered a loss of 28 killed. The Cascades had been captured by the Indians and burned. Several whites were massacred. It is reported that a body of one thousand Indians were approaching the Dallas, from the North. Other fights were also reported, in which the whites were generally victorious.

From Washington Territory, the intelligence is, that the Indians are breaking out upon the settlers in every direction. Colonel D. Buchanan had defeated the Indians on Rogue River, and relieved the citizens of that vicinity.

**The Riot at Covington.**  
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This blow was very severe, and will probably if, indeed, it has not already resulted in his death.

Some three or four of the Germans were arrested, and the rest marched over the suspension bridge to Newport, where they entered the Turners' Hall. The Sheriff then blockaded the house, and a crowd of two or three hundred gathered in front of it. Much earnest talking and gesticulating was used, but no violence was attempted by either party. The Sheriff refused to allow any to enter the Hall or to leave it, although some managed to come out from it, and crossed upon the ferry boats.

At 10 P. M., the Turners were still in the Hall, determined not to leave it, and prepared if necessary to defend themselves. The crowd outside was dwindling away, and it was not at all improbable that by 3 or 4 o'clock this morning, the Turners might find the coast clear and venture out. Marshal Butts, who was shot, is well known in this city from his unfortunate connection with the Fugitive Slave Case. His wound is dangerous although his Surgeon thinks he can save his arm and his life.

**THE MERCHANTS OF CHAPEL HILL** held a meeting on the 17th ult., and passed resolutions and signed a bond of agreement, that they would sell no goods to minor students of the University, on a credit, unless said minor can produce a written permit from his parent or guardian.—*Concord Gazette.*

Faber's lead mines in Albemarle county, Va., were sold last year for \$25,000. The purchasers have just disposed of them to a company of miners, for \$50,000; just double the original cost.

Common schools are rapidly increasing in North Carolina, and were attended last year by 120,000 scholars, against 12,000 in 1849.

**AVOID THEM.**—Southern men should not patronize the Astor House, New York.—Why? Because the proprietor, Mr. Stetson, was one of the Vice Presidents of a Black Republican Mass Meeting lately.—Southern families should not send their daughters to Miss Dutton's Female Academy, in Hartford, Conn. Why? Because she has given twenty-five dollars to buy a Sharpe's rifle, to shoot Southern men with.

**THE RIVAL AT COVINGTON.**  
The Cincinnati Gazette furnishes the following particulars of the disturbance that occurred at Covington, (Ky.) on Monday last:—

Yesterday being the Monday in Whitsunday week, was observed by the Germans of this city as a holiday. Among other Societies who paraded, were the Turners, who marched to Covington, and were received upon the river bank by their brethren of Covington and Newport.

During the parade of the Turners in Covington, they were attacked by some boys, who maliciously assaulted them with stones, &c. As the boys would not stop, the Turners gave them a severe chastisement. The boys went away and soon returned with other friends, who renewed the assault. A general melee ensued in which several shots were interchanged, but no one injured.

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**Original Poetry.**  
**My Future Home.**  
I want to go home where I always may rest  
In the bosom of peace and love;  
Where sorrow and anguish shall never molest  
The peace that the saviour has given.  
The world cannot give me the pleasure I crave,  
Nor soothe the deep anguish I feel;  
My peace is all blighted this side of the grave,  
Save heaven which light does reveal.  
Few winters and summers have numbered the days  
Assigned me to labor and love;  
And serve the great Ruler of all things yet save  
And leads them to heaven above.  
I now take a view of the world that's round me;  
My thoughts, O how wildly they stray!  
While parting with friends who tenderly bound me  
With love to their hearts while I stay'd.  
The vine spreads its tendrils in vain to the sun—  
The vine that once shaded my home;  
It leaves that o'erspread me when noon-day came on,  
Like phantoms of night they are gone.  
O time! there's no track of thy steps to be seen  
Upon the wide heavenly clime;  
But man who is mortal, can't thou hasten, but  
Cannot predict thy design.  
O could we but feel some sweet strains of that home  
Where love's own ne'er slumber nor sleep;  
Where way-worn pilgrims have forgotten to mourn—  
Have strangely forgotten to weep.  
Dearest companions! I gladly would leave you  
And go to my home in the skies—  
Would say to you, friends, let my absence not grieve you,  
Nor cause any languishing sighs.  
Seek not those treasures where death will enslave—  
With letters most plain, "thou shalt die;"  
And down from the valley shall wave o'er thy grave—  
Thy fame in forgetfulness lie.  
"Pale dreamy visions of the past surround me;"  
The destinies of both I trace;  
"Unseen, but felt thy spirit stirs round me,"  
With sympathies death can't efface.  
F. L. DURHAM.  
OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE, N. C.

**Our Easy Chair.**  
"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."  
GREENSBORO, MAY 17.

**Our Bridgeport (Conn.) Correspondent, Miss EMMA MILLS, sends us the following for our "Easy Chair."**  
Appearance may deceive them—understand, A pure white glove may hide a filthy hand.  
If one have served them, tell the deed to many; Hast thou served many tell it not to any.  
A lady conversing on death the other day, said, "Ah its what we all shall come to if we are spared long enough."  
**RESERVE.**—Persons extremely reserved are like old fashioned enamelled watches, which had painted covers that hindered your seeing what o'clock it is.  
**IRISH HORSEMANSHIP.**—An Irishman getting upon a high mettled horse, it ran away with him, upon which one of his companions called to him to stop, "Hush honey," cried he, "how can I do that when I have got no spurs."  
**CONUNDRUMS.**—Why is the letter D like a fallen angel? Because by its association with evil it becomes a devil. Why is E like the end of time? Because its the beginning of eternity. Why is the letter F like death? Because it makes all fall. Why is the letter G like wisdom? Because wisdom is greatness. Why is the letter J like the end of spring? Because it is the beginning of June. Why is the letter L like a lady, lending her sweet heart to another? Because she loan's him.  
**THE IRISHMAN and the Rasors.**—A friend sometime ago was presented with a highly-finished case of rasors (seven in number) and bearing on each blade the day it was to be used. Showing them one day to an Irishman friend, he exclaimed, "Och, have! but they are an illigint set intirely—every mother's soul of them has his own days work cut out; and I'll be bail there isn't one of them would shave you out of his turn!"  
Lady (in fashionable dress): "Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?"—By: "Perhaps; a load of hay went through this morning."

An unfortunate youth who occasionally pays his addresses to a lady up town, cries out in this manner:  
When weary I am  
I smoke my cigar,  
And when the smoke rises  
Up into my eyes;  
I think of my true love,  
And O how I sighs?  
That's the smallest horse I ever saw,  
said a countryman on viewing a Shetland pony. "Indeed, now," replied his Irish companion; "but I've seen one as small as two of him."  
The chap who took the thread of life to sew the rent of a house has gone West, and invented a patent point for cross-eyed needles.  
Why is the letter U the gayest in the alphabet?—Because it is always in fun.—Yes, but why is it the most unfortunate in the alphabet?—Because it is always in trouble and difficulty.  
ROUSSEAU—used to say, "that to write a good love-letter, you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have written."  
An advertisement lately appeared in the *Dublin Evening Post*, headed, "Iron beds, stands and bedding." We suppose, according to the latter term, that the linen is of sheet-iron.  
When a miser was asked what he gave to the poor, he testily replied, "What I give is nothing to nobody!"

**The Farmer.**  
**How to Kill Hawks.**  
Take a large teaspoon full of grated or rasped Nux Vomica, or as it is sometimes called "Ox Vomit," and add to it one pint of corn meal and mix it thoroughly; after which, feed to the small chickens, in the yard, and as sure as a hawk takes a chicken when the Nux Vomica is in the craw of the chicken, so sure will that hawk never come after a second chicken.  
I am satisfied, Mr. Editor, that after one year's experiment, need be without the Nux Vomica if I continue to raise chickens or turkeys, where the hawks are troublesome. So far from the Nux Vomica troubling the chicken or turkey it keeps them lively and thrifty. Of course you will discontinue the use of the Nux Vomica, when the chicken is large enough to keep out of the way of the hawk.  
The discovery is not original with me, but so far as I know, was made by an old widow lady, who had more poultry in her yard at one time, than many others together, and not a gun was fired at a hawk, whilst her residence was near a swamp.  
The above you may publish for the benefit of your subscribers.—[*American Cotton Planter*.]  
**POTATO YEAST.**—Pare, and boil, very tender, fifteen medium sized potatoes, mash fine while hot, add one large spoonful of flour, and two spoonfuls of sugar, stir them in, and pour on boiling water (it must be boiling), to make it a thin batter. When lukewarm, stir in a teaspoon of common yeast, and set it in a warm place to stand over night. This yeast will keep good two weeks in cold weather, but in summer should be made fresh for use. This quantity is sufficient to make eight large loaves; and is preferable for biscuit, muffins, rusks, etc., to any other kind. In using, it should be strained through a colander, by pouring the milk upon it, to free it from any lumps of potato which remain un mashed. Much is said and written of the injurious effects of saleratus in cooking, and we can assure those who will try it, that their bread of cakes made in this way, will be better without it than with it. Bread made with this yeast retains its freshness, and is tender and good much longer than with common yeast.  
**GINGER BEER.**—Two gallons of ginger beer may be made as follows: Put two gallons of cold water into a pot upon the fire; add to it two ounces of good ginger, bruised, and two pounds of white or brown sugar. Let all this come to the boil, and continue boiling for about half an hour. Then skim the liquor and pour it into a jar or tub, along with one sliced lemon and half an ounce of cream of tartar. When nearly cold, put in a teaspoonful of yeast to cause the liquor to work. The beer is now made; and after it has worked for two days, strain it and bottle it for use. Tie down the corks firmly.  
**HINTS TO LADIES.**—Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The strips should be within an inch or two as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to be a distance from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would last without the strips of paper.  
Why are lovers like turnips? Because they are often paired.

**VINEGAR PLANT.**—Two of our correspondents say that the vinegar produced from the vinegar plant is as good for pickling, or any other purpose, as cider vinegar; to make it as sour as which it is only necessary to add a little more sugar, or what is better, molasses.  
**CURE FOR VIRULENT SMALL POX OR SCARLATINA AND MEASLES.**—On the first appearance of fever or irritation ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined mode of treatment should at once be entered on: Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or digitalis (valuable in the ratio of greenness—the dark should be rejected) and one of sulphate of zinc (this article is commonly known as white vitriol). These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water: this done a noggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup or sugar should be added. Of this mixture a table spoonful should be given an adult, and two teaspoonfuls to a child, every second hour, until symptoms of disease vanish.  
Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary to further note, that should the bowels become obstructed in progress of the disease, an evil by no means common, then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap (formed two parts of cream of tartar with one of jalap) and one grain of the herb, treated as above, formed into a pastil with syrup or sugar, should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child. This medicine shuts out every other form or article whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.  
The methodus medendi of these medicines, capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appears to be as follows. The herb, by its anti-febrile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of woe, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts the part of a tonic, instantly restoring equilibrium.—[*Boston Courier*.]  
**AMERICAN GUANO.**—The American Guano Company, says the *New York Tribune*, have received further and important evidence of the almost inexhaustible deposits of guano on the island which belong to them. Three or four captains of whalers have recently exhibited to the officers of this company their log-books, showing that they landed at this island and saw the grave of the American seamen buried there. The existence of the island and that it is covered with guano appears to be placed beyond a doubt. One of the captains alluded to offered to abandon the voyage upon which he was bound and take charge of a ship to load with guano at this island. This is one of the most important discoveries for this country that has ever been made, as it makes the United States entirely independent of Peru for this valuable fertilizer.  
**KEEPING MILK FROM SOURING.**—A bit of soda as large as a marrowfat pea, to a quart of milk, will not injure the flavor or quality, and will keep it sweet a day or two longer than without.  
**MOULDINESS.**—Fruitjellies may be preserved from mouldiness, by covering the surface one fourth of an inch deep with finely pulverized loaf sugar. Thus protected, they will keep in good condition for years.  
**ONE OF THE MOTHERS OF '76.**—Sarah Philbrook, of Hardwick, Vt., a widow of a revolutionary soldier, and whose age is ninety-four years, made and sold last season, from two cows, six hundred pounds of butter, besides milk and butter for family use. The writer saw twenty-two and a half pounds of beautiful butter that she had just made, in eight days, from the same two cows, being the first churning of the season. Mrs. Philbrook never keeps any hired girl; has no assistance about the house, except that is rendered by her boy, who is not quite seventy years old, and who does not intend to marry while his mother is able to do her work.  
**MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.**—A new machine for this purpose has been brought forward. The boot is placed on one part of the machine and a stock of wood on another; motion being given, one portion of the mechanism operates to prick the holes with an awl, another to make the pegs, another to feed the pegs to the mouth of the holes and another to drive the pegs home. These various operations are performed with great rapidity about two minutes only being required to double peg a boot.  
**A DANGEROUS DESCENT.**—On Sunday 20th ult., Mr. Godard, the aeronaut, made an ascent from Havana, Cuba, in his balloon, accompanied by five young men. When about descending, the escape valve could not be opened, so Mr. Godard was compelled to tear the balloon, to let the gas escape, when the aerial vehicle struck the ground violently, breaking the leg of Mr. Perez, and severely injuring Louis Zayas. The party reached the city, nine miles distant late at night.

**LOOK At the simple word CLOTHING.**  
AND yet, simple as it is, you hear a great cry made over CLOTHING. You stroll over town, and you will see small samples of CLOTHING.  
A little here, a little there, And no assortment anywhere; Until you get to S. ARCHER, Where every one runs to get GOOD CLOTHING.  
And why do they run there? Because they can get CLOTHING better made, more fashionable, and for less money than in any other house in the State of North Carolina, he has made it a rule not to be OUTDONE.  
**Opposition is the Life of Trade.**  
He has selected with great care, and bought for cash, one of the largest and best STOCKS of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and Gentlemen furnishing GOODS, that ever was offered South of Mason & Dixon's line, and will sell the same unusually cheap for cash.  
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Finger and Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Spectacles, Pocket Monies, Pistols, Revolvers, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Fine Boots and Gaiters, Stockings, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.  
S. ARCHER, Spring, 1856.

**HERBERT'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.**  
THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes, and Books of Account, than the ordinary safes heretofore used, has induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past four years in making improvements and discoveries for this object, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "Improved Herbert's Patent World's Fair Premium Fire Proof Safe," as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD, having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the New York, 1853, as superior to all others. It is now, undisturbedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, (which also was awarded Medals as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safe ever before offered to the Public.  
The Subscribers also manufacture all kind of Boilers and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Bankers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees (by purchase), of the Bank Lock.  
SILAS C. HERRING & CO. PATENTERS, Green Block, Nos. 135, 7 & 8 Water St. N.Y. Agents for North Carolina, J. R. Blosom, Wilmington.

**ROWLAND & BROTHERS, Commission Merchants,** NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.  
ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others: Hon. THOS. RUFFIN, Alamance, JOHN NEWLIN, do, A. H. HOLY, Chatham, W. R. ALBRIGHT, do, J. H. HARRINGTON, do, P. C. CAMERON, Orange, JOHN F. LYON, do, W. J. BINGHAM, Randolph, JOHN LONG, do, G. E. READE, Person, G. H. WILLIAMS, do, Feb. 6, 6m1yr.

**BURNING FLUID.**—Warranted not to char the wick. For sale at the Drug Store of Feb. 13, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

**J. D. CUMMINS, C. W. STYRON, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C.** August. 15ms.  
Geo. W. WILLIAMS, Wm. T. CARRINGTON, WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Shockoe Ship, Richmond, Va., GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 6ms.

**A CALL FOR CASH.**  
RANKIN & McLEAN, Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please send forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing, failing to pay, or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jan. 1st the usual time of settling. Jan. 1856.

**Shirts! Shirts!!**  
MRS. IRENA SIMPS, having located in Greensboro, would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity, that she keeps constantly on hand a lot of fine SHIRTS, which cannot fail to please, both in quality and price.  
SHIRTS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., also made to order. Those wishing anything in this line, would do well to give her a call, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop. March 24, 1856 13:tf

**G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER, DEALERS IN FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, No. 11 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soap, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Suifs, &c., &c.  
References.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McKee, President of Bank of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigh; J. F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensboro; S. L. Baptist. May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

**DIRECT LINE TO Richmond, Va.**  
Fast through from Greensboro to Richmond via Danville, Va. only \$8, being three dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro NORTH.  
THE Proprietors of the stage lines from Greensboro, N. C. to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a *Daily Line of 4 Horse Coaches*, (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.  
The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but which the most interesting route from Greensboro to the Northern Cities, and with only about 8 hours of night travel on the entire route to Richmond.  
Leave Greensboro daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11 A. M. arrive in Richmond next day at 3 P. M.—giving time to attend to business the same evening in Richmond, and leave at 9 P. M. same day, for the North.  
April 10, 1856. J. HOLDREY, G. V. NOLLEY.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENTS. AMBROTYPES.**  
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPES, LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERRETYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.  
ALSO, DAGUERRETYPE, and all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements.—Illustrations given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired. 12:ly  
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, 0011818, Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.  
They are fully qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining to any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty. The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.  
They have furnished their Operating Rooms (on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,) in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired. January 1, 1856. 1-ly.

**T. C. & B. G. WORTH, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,** WILMINGTON, N. C. 1-ly.  
**BOLTING CLOTHS and BURNING FLUID.**—The genuine Anchor Brand Cloths of all Nos. from 10 to 11, inclusive, run in full supply at the hands of French Barr Mill Cloths of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.  
R. G. LINDSAY, April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

**BURNING FLUID** always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER, Greensboro, 1856. 16ms.

**TWELVE SERMONS** by Dr. Deems, just received and for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

**New Spring Goods** R. G. LINDSAY, North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets, HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist in part of Prints, Printed and Robe Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Flouncings and Plain, Berberes, Tissues and Grandines, Brilliant and Gingham, Challies, Alpaccas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and Bonnet Silks, Gents. Summer Cassimers, Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's Satin, &c., &c., and all the latest and desirable Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen Sheetings, Towelling, Dimities, Swiss MUSLIN, Victoria and Bishop Lanes, Figured Muslin, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jaconets and Pantloons, Novelties in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray Linens, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

**GRAND COMBINATION.** FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements, which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.  
Any person sending us \$10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For \$4 we will send the Times and either of the following \$3 Magazines in yearly: Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For \$3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.  
**MEETING OF THE Grand Section C. of T.** THE eighth annual session of the Carolina Cadets of Temperance of North Carolina, will be held in Greensboro, on Tuesday the 1st July, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Every section in the State is most earnestly solicited to send a representative, as the vital interest of the Order depends upon the transactions of this meeting. J. G. WILKINSON, G. W. P. (18:td) A. J. ORR, G. S. \* \* \* Will papers in the State, friendly to the cause of the young, be so kind as to insert this notice a few times.

**J. N. WOOD, AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT, Goldsboro, N. C.** WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14:tf

**CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c. AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH! GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl St. (near Chatham) NEW YORK.**  
HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving well-selected Stocks of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both, quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets in New Designs; Superior English and American 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets*, comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also, Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets. Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities. Rich Mosaic, Taped and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts. Table and Piano of Choice Patterns. 4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings. Window Shades of Desirable Styles. Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores. HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING, Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 8-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs. All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices. June 30, 1855. 1-8m.

**New Books.** Macaulay's History of England, Hume's "Do," Irving's Works Complete, Goldsmith's "Ch.," Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S. Chamber's information for the people, Anonymous of Melanctoly. The poetical works of Rogers Campbell, &c. Bancroft's History of the U. S. Wm. L. Garrison's "The Liberator," &c. Do "Washington." May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

**Cabinet Furniture, MADE AND SOLD BY PETER THURSTON, WEST STREET GREENSBORO, N. C.** WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ledges Dressing Bureau and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; but an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs, with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c. All made as good and sold as low as Northern work. Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-1f.

**NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRILL and MORING, successors to J. G. Edmund, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.  
Mr. Harrill brings with him several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia styles. All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial. February, 1856. HARRILL & MORING, 6-ly.**

**S. W. WESTBROOKS, Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of FRUIT TREES, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plumb, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond; also, a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c. All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the trees neatly packed and directed to any part of the country. P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied. January, 1856. \* 2-1f**

**New Goods! A. WEATHERLY** IS now receiving and opening his newly purchased stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing almost every article of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. He would call the particular attention of the ladies to his handsome stock of Crapes, Silks, and Lace BONNETS—newest styles and of the late openings. Also, a handsome assortment of Robes and Dresses of all description, Mantillas, &c., all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Call and examine before purchasing, and I have no fears of not being able to please, both in quality of goods and price. He would hereby return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that he has received for the last three or four years, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the confidence and patronage of the public generally. A. WEATHERLY, April 4, 1856. 15-1f

**HELP Young America!!** ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro, on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want either single or double harness, or any quantity, from the plainest to the extra finish, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured by their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing. Greensboro, Feb. 1856. 7-ly.

**HENRICO PILE LOTION.** THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years, and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the directions it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief. For sale at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER, Greensboro, N. C. 16ms.

**LAMPS.** A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER. 16ms.

**COMMITTEE-MEN FOR 1856.** DISTRICT. NAMES OF COMMITTEE-MEN. 1. William Foster, R. C. Scott, D. Zimmerman, 2. John Zimmerman, J. Summers, J. Kernell, 3. John Wharton, Wm Cobb, George C. Boon, 4. John Albright, Billy Huffman, G. Starr, 5. Henry Shaffer, Hugh Shaw, John Clapp, 6. John F. Esor, Henry Kim, Wm Smith, 7. A. Maxwell, William Green, John M. Wright, 8. John Gant, Elias Melvin, Robert C. Rankin, 9. E. H. Montgomery, C. Hudson, E. Whittington, 10. John C. Clarke, Samuel Bell, Robert Wiley, 11. D. C. Stewart, S. Hunter, Gideon Green, 12. E. V. Tanner, Paul Goble, J. Hemphill, 13. James Gant, Spencer Bevil, J. Parker, 14. Wm McIntire, M. Cunningham, D. Wicks, 15. Nicholas Holt, Samuel Holden, J. Wharton, 16. John McCulloch, D. M. Forks, W. A. Cox, 17. J. A. Keruitt, C. M. Tucker, J. B. Gamble, 18. Thomas Hendrix, P. Kirkman, S. V. Barker, 19. Wm S. Colson, Paul Goble, P. H. Brown, 20. Dan James Hollis, Wm Scott, Geo. Dickler, 21. Daniel Albright, Caleb White, Tim Smith, 22. J. Armfield, Andrew Kirkman, J. L. Kirkman, 23. Wm Holgins, Henry Northam, Wm Kirkman, 24. Wm Kirkman, E. Stephenson, E. Polman, 25. J. P. Pagan, J. L. Ogden, Wm Robinson, 26. J. M. Kirkman, John Case, John Lambert, 27. L. Kirkman, N. T. Clarke, W. M. Cummings, 28. Ithamer Coneh, T. Cook, John M. J. Armfield, 29. H. Armfield, John Gardner, J. J. Armfield, 30. John A. Mott, Anson Minton, Jesse Dobson, 31. John B. Driggins, John Frazier, J. Gordon, 32. John Lowry, Daniel Pegram, T. Benbow, 33. J. Ballard, Wm. P. Gray, Thomas Pashall, 34. Thomas Thornton, J. B. Glayas, H. Davis, 35. Dr. Penix, J. R. Guier, J. M. Hedgecock, 36. Salupman Wheeler, J. Hedgecock, R. Schmitt, 37. Wm H. Brittain, C. Booth, J. A. Hoskins, 38. John Denny, C. G. Yates, A. Weatherly, 39. Pleasant Melton, A. Rankin, M. Rankin, 40. Wm McMantry, J. Kay, Robt. McMantry, 41. Samuel Nelson, Jesse Smith, J. P. Lott, 42. James Rayl, Moses Young, Ansel Owens, 43. Jacob Clapp, David Neese, S. E. Foust, 44. D. Schofield, T. A. Rankin, T. Duggell, 45. J. P. Heston, D. M. Kirkman, J. Kirkman, 46. J. M. Kirkman, John S. Fugate, G. Thomas, 47. John Glay, Roddy Kirkman, H. A. Wiley, 48. Henry Kirkman, G. Stanley, R. Caldwell, 49. D. Foust, Joshua Clapp, J. Foust, 50. Joseph Pattison, H. Ledbetter, A. Stuart, 51. Sol Gresson, T. G. Wharton, J. Clapp, 52. Stephen Jones, John A. Hunt, John Scott, 53. Dr. S. G. Coffey, Wm. Reene, Wm. Stanley, 54. James Henderson, K. Kersey, N. Hunt Jr., 55. John Harden, Jonathan Cassey, J. Miller, 56. Joseph Sullivan, J. Murphy, S. Trotter, 57. Abner Armfield, J. Northam, Jela Smith, 58. L. Pitts, N. Johnson, Joshua G. Hedgecock, 59. Alfred Jones, John McIntire, J. M. Thom, 60. John Cobb, Henry Cobb, Peter Huffins, 61. T. Warren, G. Pegram, William Anthony, 62. Jonathan Frazier, J. Ricks, Wm N. Armfield, 63. J. Holgins, G. Lamb, A. C. Murray, 64. J. Hundly, M. H. Mendonhall, E. G. Mendonhall, 65. Alfred Jones, John S. Fugate, G. Thomas, 66. J. C. Lamb, Henry Wright, F. J. Carpenter, 67. Alexander Hanner, Wm. Hockett, B. Field, 68. Joel Pike, John Goley, Valentine Wilson, 69. Daniel Wrick, Peter Summers, L. Kerpeddy, 70. John Thomas, Peter Gessinger, Asa Clapp, 71. John A. Heston, John S. Fugate, G. Thomas, 72. David Goble, Eli Ingold, Daniel Ingold, 73. Jonathan Welch, Peter Davis, Wm. Wemy, 74. Alfred Sammons, H. Moore, Dr. K. K. Denney, 75. Samuel Whit, H. W. Peoples, J. B. Clarke, 76. R. G. Stewart, R. Phillips, Thos Paisley. E. W. OGBURN, Chairman, May 6, 1856. Board Superintendents.

**JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R.** A large lot of Nails, Iron, Malacca Cans, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c., English, German and Irish Scales and Sash Locks, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by N. E. corner Market & Dairy Streets.

**A. PERRY SPOFFORD, (Formerly of Greensboro, N. C.) WITH BEILL, BROOKS, PACE & CO., IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street, 185:1 NEW YORK.**

**N. E. FREEMAN, WITH ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS, No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia, 1856. 2-ly**

**Just Received At Mrs. L. Benoit's.** A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Candies, Nuts of all kinds, and all eatables usually kept in a Confectionary. March 12, 1856.

**JUST TO HAND.** 25 North Carolina Bibles, No. 1. 25 do do do No. 2. Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Bibles are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

**A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY, N. E. corner of Elm & Market. April, 1856.**

**JAMES M. HUGHES, Fashionable Tailor, (In J. McLeary's New Brick Building.) West Market Street, GREENSBORO, N. C.** WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regular and established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions. All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McLeary's New Brick Building—4:my

**New and Cheap GOODS, Spring, 1856.** THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Gingham, Fanny and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Drillings, Hosiery Glove, Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationary, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dry Stuffs, which we have bought so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail. Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same. April 10, 1856 RANKIN & McLEAN.

**New Books.** Miss Murray's Letters, Widow Belet papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arden's work's, Nickabacker, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The Scotchman, The Great Thrift, and other Tales Edith the Quaker, Campfire's of the Redmen &c. May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

**BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE**